



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## A new Species of *Bidens*.

BY KARL M. WIEGAND.

Field observations convinced me some time ago that there were at least two distinct species included under *B. connata* Muhl. In order to determine accurately if this was indeed the case, considerable material was collected during the summer of 1896, which was carefully studied in connection with herbarium material from various parts of the United States. The original supposition proved to be correct, and in addition to the difference in general appearance several less obvious but quite as important distinguishing characters were discovered through the close examination of the material. It is possible, therefore, at present to separate from *B. connata* the form first noticed long ago by Dr. Gray and named by him *B. connata comosa* in the fifth edition of the Manual, but which was again later abandoned as not being sufficiently distinct from the type. The difference in general appearance between *B. connata* and *B. comosa* is very striking, the stramineous color of the stem, foliaceous involucre and pale yellow flowers of the former being quite in contrast to the purple stem, small involucre and orange flowers of *B. connata*. Mr. E. P. Bicknell writes me that he has observed practically the same differences between the two species, and I am much indebted to him for the use of his valuable field notes. The following description has been prepared to bring out more in detail the characters of this neglected species:

### *BIDENS COMOSA* (Gray) n. sp.

*B. connata* var. *comosa* Gray, Manual, ed. 5; 261. 1867.

Stem 2-10 dm. high, rather strict and stout, stramineous, as well as the comparatively short simple branches; leaves simple, lanceolate or elongate-lanceolate, coarsely serrate with mostly smaller and more ascending teeth than in *B. connata*, pale, dull green, gradually tapering toward each end; petioles short and broadly margined, connected at the base by a narrow ring, the acute or slightly acuminate apex mostly entire and blunt, glabrous except the margin, veins parallel, ascending, terminating either in the teeth or sinuses; heads cymosely arranged on short stout branches, therefore often appearing clustered, large (12-15 mm. high by 15 mm. broad), densely flowered; outer involucre very

large, the obtuse bracts spatulate or lanceolate, entire, serrulate or dentate, 2-4 times the length of the head (in one case 5 cm. long); corolla 4 mm. long, mostly 4-lobed, pale greenish-yellow, narrowly funnellform, tapering gradually to the base; stamens and style included; achenes rather large (body 7-9 mm. long by 3 mm. broad), evenly cuneate, very flat, scarcely carinate, glabrous and smooth except the margin on which the retrorse hairs extend to the base, dark greenish-yellow and often minutely dark dotted, flat or convex at the summit; awns commonly three (two long and one shorter), long, straight and stout ( $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$  length of achene), equaling or longer than the corolla.

Eastern States, westward to Illinois.

The stem and more slender branches of *B. connata* are purplish, leaves more slenderly petioled, often 3-parted, more acuminate and darker green; heads smaller, bracts of the involucre fewer, twice the length of the heads or less, narrower; corolla deep orange yellow, abruptly contracted below the middle and commonly 5-cleft; stamens often exserted; achenes smaller, darker, often strongly carinate, commonly hairy and tuberculate, margins with mixed upwardly and downwardly directed or entirely erect hairs; awns 2-4, shorter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  length of achene).

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

## Shrubs and Trees of the Southern States.—II.

BY JOHN K. SMALL.

### I. NEW AND NOTEWORTHY SPECIES.

TSUGA CAROLINIANA Engelm. Coult. Bot. Gaz. 6: 223. 1881.

Last fall I received specimens of this very ornamental hemlock from two new localities in North Carolina. Mr. A. M. Huger found groves of it at Banner's Elk, Watauga County, at an elevation of 1300 meters and in the Linville Gorge, Burke County, at about 575 meters above sea-level, the latter station, together with that at Tallulah Falls, Georgia, and the New River, Virginia, representing the lowest altitudes at which the species has been found.

HICORIA GLABRA (Mill.) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, 15: 284. 1888.

Among the many unique things that Stone Mountain affords are some dwarf hickory trees, usually less than two meters in height, bearing quite an abundance of fruit.